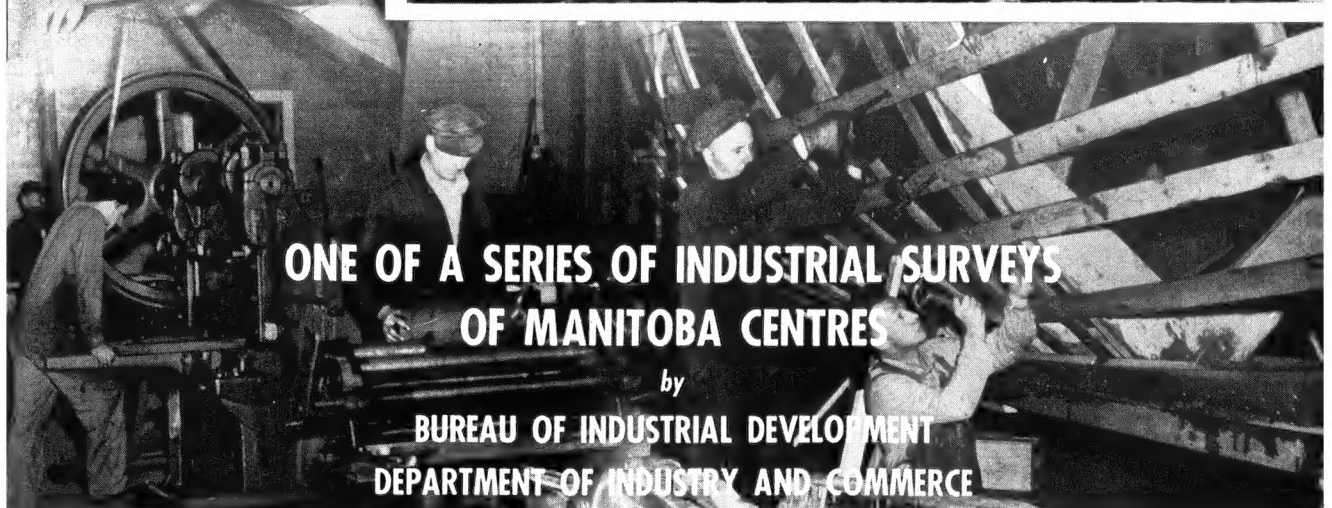




FACTS ABOUT SELKIRK



**ONE OF A SERIES OF INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS
OF MANITOBA CENTRES**

by

**BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE**



Facts About Selkirk

AN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
OF
THE TOWN OF SELKIRK



Prepared By
The Bureau of Industrial Development
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
Province of Manitoba

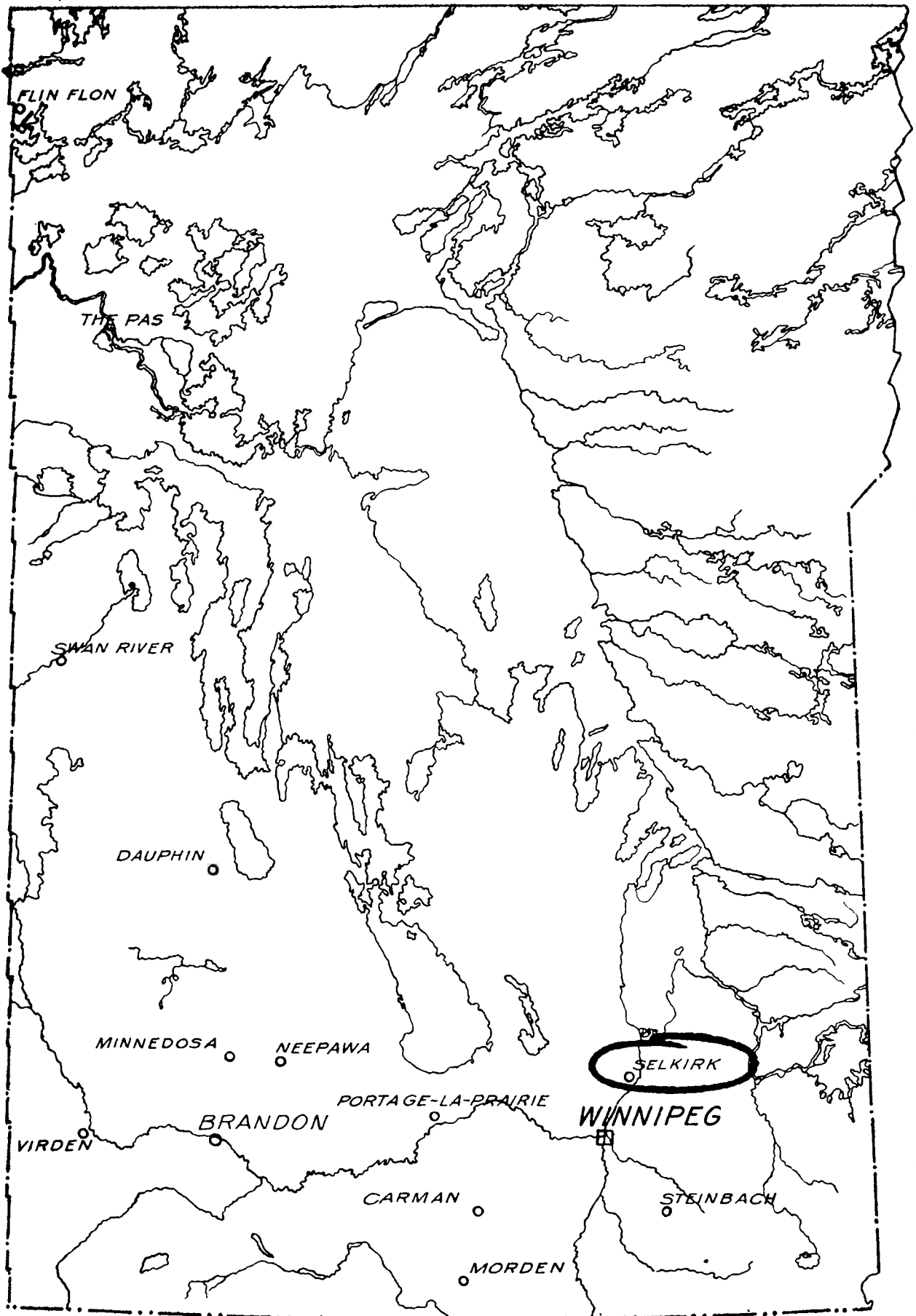
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

WINNIPEG

HON. J. S. McDIARMID,
Minister

R. E. GROSE,
Deputy Minister

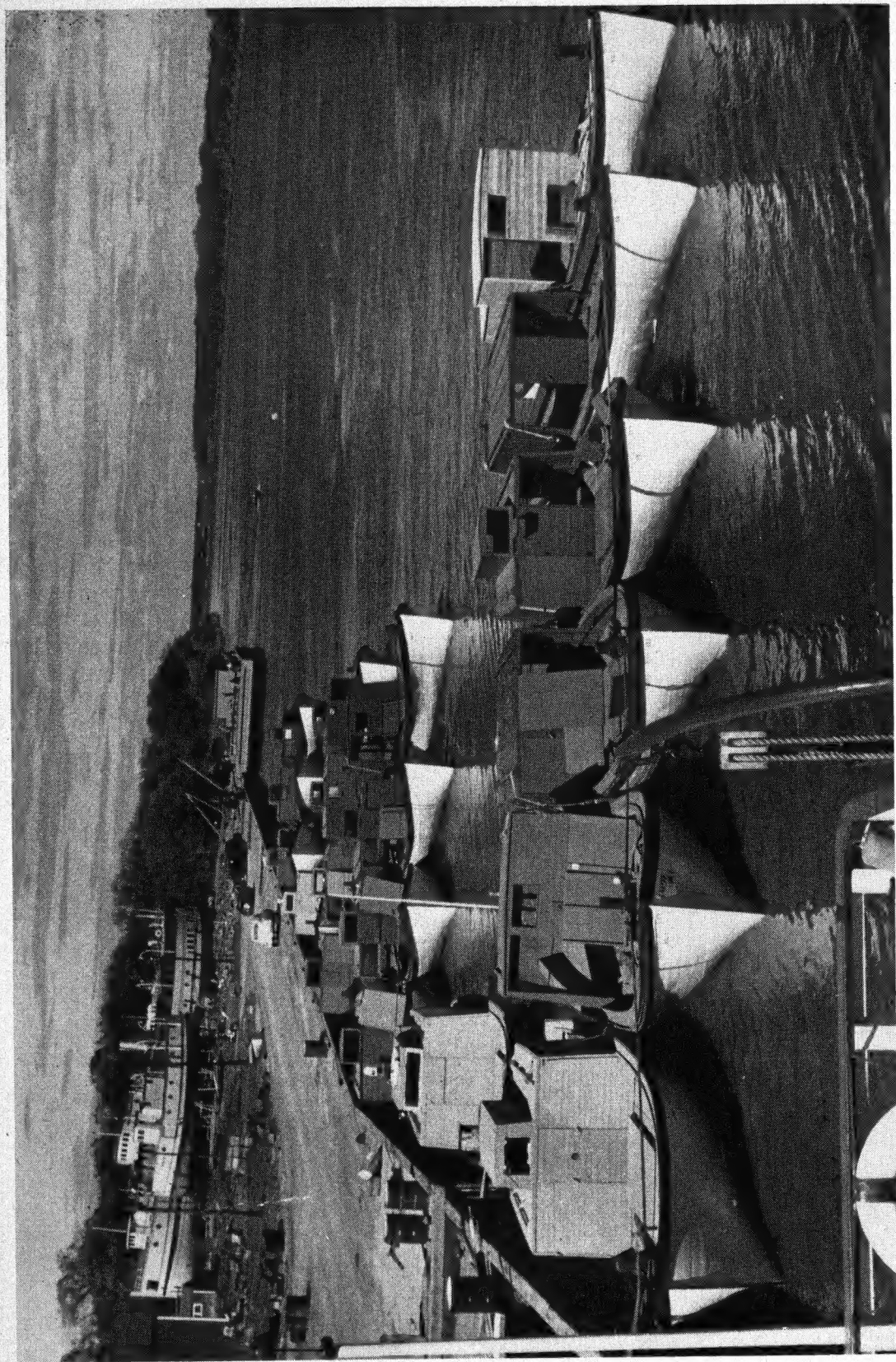
H. A. LUCKHURST
Asst. Director



Southern Manitoba, showing principal centres.

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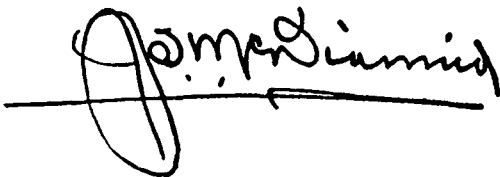
Selkirk is the base of operations for much of the Lake Winnipeg fishing industry. The processing, handling, and shipping of fish, along with the construction and repair of fishing and other lake boats are among Selkirk's important industries.

Foreword

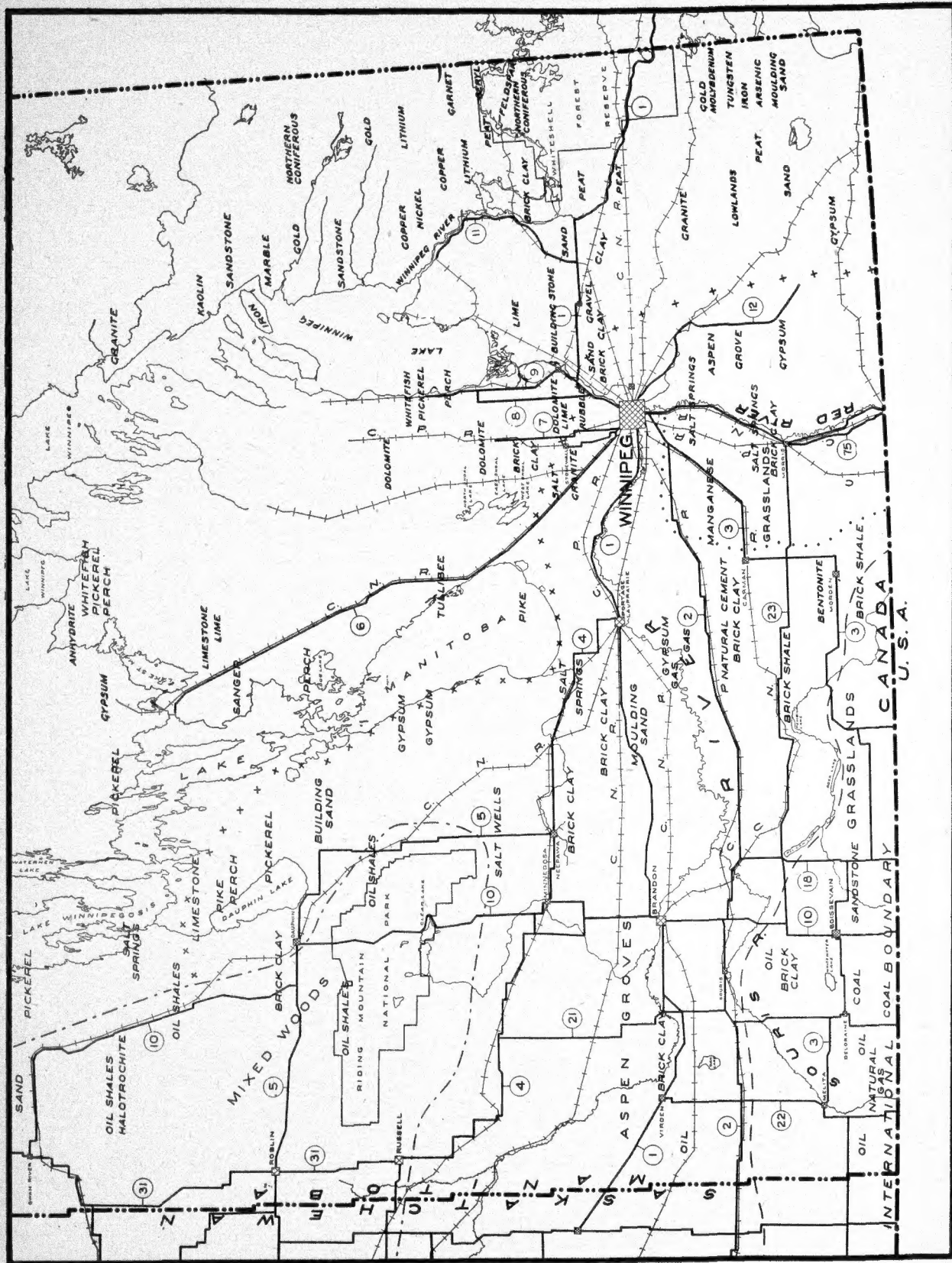
This booklet is for businessmen. It is one of a series of economic surveys published by the Department of Industry and Commerce designed to provide an inventory and analysis of physical and economic factors concerning incorporated cities and towns in the Province of Manitoba.

Manitoba cities and towns offer great advantages for production. Labour is reliable and adaptable. Communications by rail, road and air provide convenient and efficient methods of distribution. Within recent years there has occurred a notable advance in the volume and variety of Manitoba industry. A large proportion of the new projects have sprung from local enterprise, and a large number have come from other parts of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Europe. A noteworthy feature of the new development in the years succeeding the Second World War was the fact that nearly one-third of all new factories commencing operations in the province were located in the rural communities of the province.

The Department of Industry and Commerce is pleased to make this publication available for use by businessmen and organizations interested in the opportunities for the expansion of manufacturing in this area.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. G. Macdonald", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.



Natural Resources of Southern Manitoba.

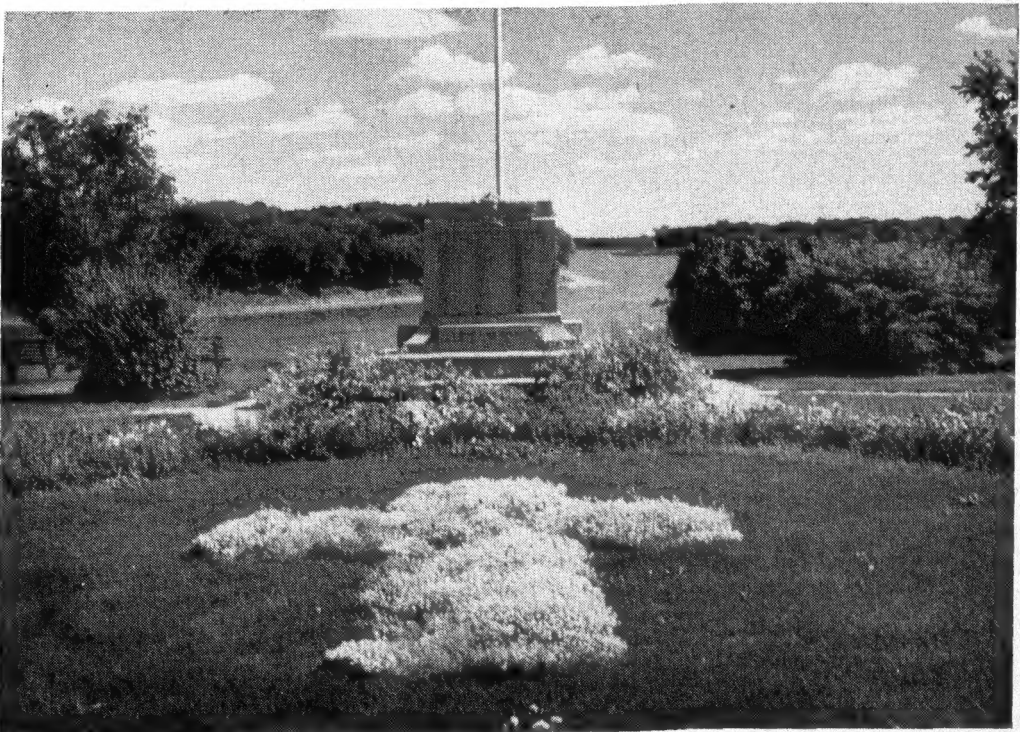
Origin and Background

Selkirk is located on the west bank of the Red River at the head of deep-water navigation, on the Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on No. 9 highway, 24 miles northeast of Winnipeg.

Selkirk was named after the fifth Earl of Selkirk, and was incorporated in 1882. The town grew very slowly at first, and by 1891 had 642 inhabitants. Since that time it has grown steadily and in the census of 1951 a total population of 6,218 was recorded.

The chief industry in 1899 was lumber. That year the town exported nine million feet of lumber. The next industry was fishing, and over two and a half million pounds of fish were exported. The ship building industry was important, as tugs, York boats and fishing boats were built, as well as the larger lake steamboats. The grain trade was large enough to keep a flour mill operating, producing 70 barrels of flour a day.

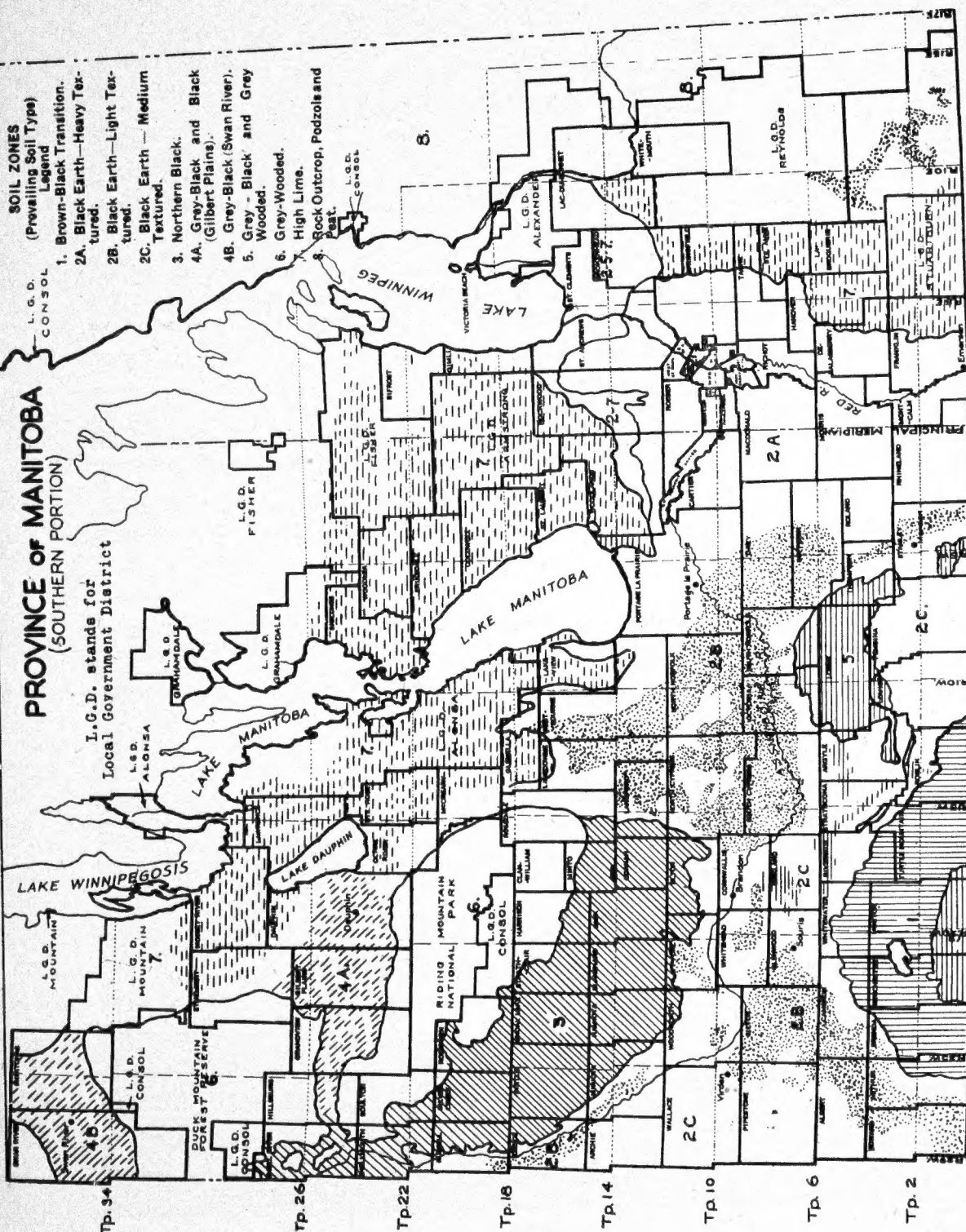
Selkirk has continued to grow and is one of the chief ports for Lake Winnipeg today. The greater part of the products of northeastern Manitoba are trans-shipped here, especially fish and lumber.



A view of the park and War Memorial in Selkirk, with the Red River in the background.

Legend
Brown-Black Transition.

L.G.D. stands for
Local Government District



*Soil**

Selkirk lies in the northern portion of the Red River plain. Here the prevailing soils originally were developed under prairie, meadow-prairie, and meadow vegetation, both on lacustrine clay and on a thin mantle of clay over boulder till. Later islands of aspen and oak woods invaded the area so that degrading blackearth and grey-black soils (Semple clay loam and Peguis clay) are interspersed with moist blackearth and meadow-prairie soils (Red River clay associates). River terraces varying from a few rods to over half a mile in width, under a heavy growth of elm, boxelder and poplar, occur above the water in the channel cut through the terrain by the Red River. The juvenile Riverdale soils on these terraces (though subject to inundation during spring run-off), are excellent market garden soils. Above the river bank and south of the town is an area of two to three sections of Lakeland fine to very fine sandy loam, that is also good market garden land.

The prevailing soils around the town and near the river are good to excellent, and have a wide range of adaptation. In the areas back from the river poor drainage originally was a problem, but with adequate drainage they can be converted into productive arable lands. Northwest of Selkirk, and to the east away from the river, there are areas where calcareous boulder till comes close to the surface. Under suitable management the soils on these deposits (which have some limitations due to stone, imperfect drainage, and excess lime) can be made productive. Locally, a number of gravelly deposits of glaciofluvial origin are found occluded in the drift, and these provide a source of road gravel.

Agricultural Production

The Town of Selkirk is situated in the centre of a highly diversified farming area. It is located on the west bank of the Red River serving the Municipalities of St. Andrews on the west side of the river, St. Clements on the east. Both Municipalities border on the south end of Lake Winnipeg. St. Clements is the larger of the two having 1,055 occupied farms averaging 130 acres apiece. St. Andrews has 916 farms, averaging 183 acres.

Agriculture was one of the main occupations upon which Selkirk was built. The growing and harvesting of agricultural products in this area goes back to the coming of the Selkirk Settlers and the opening up of the west which began in the early nineteenth century. At that time, only enough wheat and garden products were produced to supply the family needs of flour and vegetables. Around the end of the nineteenth century production of grain crops had increased to a point where there was some for export.

The first grain that left this area had to be hauled to Winnipeg by team and sled during the cold frosty days in winter. Many hardships were encountered on these trips as unexpected blizzards would overtake them, making travel very difficult.

Since the turn of the twentieth century, agriculture has developed very rapidly. In cereal grains, barley is the leading crop and occupies close to 70% of cereal

**Prepared by J. H. Ellis, Professor of Soils, University of Manitoba.*

production. A fair proportion of this crop is of malting quality and is shipped to malting companies in both Canada and the U.S.A. Oats, wheat, rye and flax, in that order of preference are also grown as cash crops.

Other crops which have gained recognition during the last twenty years are potatoes and sugar beets. During the second world war, the shortage of sugar prompted the erection of a sugar beet factory in Winnipeg and ever since the farmers of this area have taken advantage of that outlet to grow another profitable crop. As for potatoes, they are exported to different points on the prairies and a small amount goes to the U.S. each year.

Truck gardening is another line of agriculture which is quite popular with the farmers living on the river lots south of Selkirk. Due to the perishable nature of these crops their outlet is chiefly confined to the urban population of Winnipeg. When storage and transportation facilities are improved, export of truck crops from this area will be quite extensive.

This district is also known as the milk shed of Winnipeg. Each day trucks pick up and deliver 20,400 lbs. of milk to the Winnipeg distributors. Besides this, a large amount of cream is shipped to local creameries for processing into dairy products. This has constituted an important part of the farmer's income.

Other important livestock lines include beef, swine, and poultry production. These lines are carried on as secondary projects on farms which are in cereal crop production.

The following table gives an estimate of farm cash income:

| | ST. ANDREWS | ST. CLEMENTS |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Wheat | \$ 586,400 | \$ 919,700 |
| Oats | 262,900 | 308,800 |
| Barley | 855,600 | 463,900 |
| Rye | 7,600 | 5,000 |
| Flax | 1,700 | 2,600 |
| Total Field Crops | \$1,714,200 | \$1,700,000 |
| Livestock | 952,900 | 799,200 |
| Poultry Produce | 268,200 | 264,900 |
| Dairy Products | 751,000 | 684,700 |
| Honey and Wax | 10,000 | 4,700 |
| Total | \$3,696,300 | \$3,453,500 |

No statistics for the cash income from potatoes, sugar beets and truck garden crops are available.

Climate

Selkirk is subject to a mid continental climate with wide variations in temperature. However, the local topography, with the large Manitoba Lakes, gives the district an annual precipitation of 20 inches. This compares most favourably with the prairie average of less than 15 inches. The frost-free period around Selkirk, measured at 29.5° F. is 130 days.

The following table shows the average monthly mean minimum and maximum temperatures.

| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Minimum | -12 | -7 | 5 | 27 | 37 | 49 | 55 | 50 | 43 | 31 | 15 | -4 |
| Maximum | 8 | 12 | 27 | 47 | 63 | 71 | 76 | 74 | 62 | 50 | 30 | 13 |

Transportation

Selkirk is on the Winnipeg to Winnipeg Beach line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Freight service is on a bi-weekly basis, while passenger service is daily, with special trains during the summer months. The Beaver Bus Lines run a continuous service between Selkirk and Winnipeg. Trucking service is offered by Biggar Bros., Veitch Truck Lines Ltd. and Canadian National Express (via Beaver Bus Lines). The service is daily, with Biggar Bros. having three trips a day.

Railway

Distributing class rates apply on most goods sent from Winnipeg to Selkirk, while standard mileage rates are charged on the majority of goods originating in Selkirk. The latter are slightly higher than the former, due to the fact that Winnipeg is a distributing centre. There are, in addition to these rates, special commodity rates established for certain items travelling between Selkirk and Winnipeg. For example, the iron and steel products manufactured in the Rolling Mills at Selkirk travel on a special commodity rate and are, therefore, lower than the above rates. The following table lists the distributing class rates from Winnipeg to Selkirk, and the standard mileage rates from Selkirk to Winnipeg, as of January, 1953.

| Distributing Class Rates | | Standard Mileage Rates | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----|
| Winnipeg to Selkirk | | Selkirk to Winnipeg | |
| Cents per 100 lbs. | | Cents per 100 lbs. | |
| 1st Class | 51 | 1st Class | 55 |
| 2nd Class | 44 | 2nd Class | 47 |
| 3rd Class | 33 | 3rd Class | 38 |
| 4th Class | 28 | 4th Class | 28 |
| 5th Class | 25 | 5th Class | 25 |
| 6th Class | 21 | 6th Class | 23 |
| 7th Class | 21 | 7th Class | 23 |
| 8th Class | 23 | 8th Class | 25 |
| 9th Class | Special Rate | 9th Class | 23 |
| | on Livestock | | |
| 10th Class | 14 | 10th Class | 16 |



The entrance to Selkirk's main street from the south. Selkirk is on the route from Winnipeg to many of the summer resorts on Lake Winnipeg and other centres to the north.

Highway

Provincial Highways Nos. 1, 8 and 9 are paved, and offer all-weather access to Selkirk from the north and south. The Red River itself provides transportation facilities, and Selkirk is the head of Lake Winnipeg shipping. The river at Selkirk is an excellent seaplane base, and the town is the air freight point for much of Lake Winnipeg traffic.

The highway freight service between Selkirk and Winnipeg is excellent, with several trips made each day by the three firms trucking freight: Biggar Bros., Canadian National Express, and Veitch Truck Lines Ltd. The rates and freight classifications for trucks are under the control of the Municipal and Public Utility Board.

The following is the rate schedule between Winnipeg and Selkirk. Rates are quoted in cents per hundred pounds.

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| 1st Class. | 35 |
| 2nd Class. | 29 |
| 3rd Class. | 23 |
| 4th Class. | 19 |



Communication

The Selkirk telephone exchange, operated by the Manitoba Telephone System, is of the common battery type. At December 31, 1951, there were 981 local and 403 rural services in operation. During 1951, 171 local and 26 rural services were installed. The provision of dial service is pending.

The Selkirk Enterprise is published in Selkirk every Thursday, with a declared circulation of 1,741. The final editions of both the Winnipeg Free Press and the Winnipeg Tribune are available daily. In addition, a wide variety of other papers enter the area, including dailies, weeklies, and foreign language papers.

According to Elliot Haynes Limited, a radio advertising research organization, there are 5,000 radio homes in the Selkirk district. The broadcasting stations listened to and the percentage of listeners are as follows: CKRC, 30%; CJOB, 27%; CBW, 22%; CKY, 11%; CKSB, 9%; Others, 1%. One of these stations, CBW, is a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Station, being the Manitoba regional station in the Trans Canada Network. The remainder are privately owned. All are in Winnipeg with the exception of CKSB, the French language station in St. Boniface.

Postal service, provided by the Government of Canada, brings Selkirk within 36 hours of all major North American centers, and 60 hours of the United Kingdom. Incoming and outgoing mail service is on a twice daily schedule. Telegraph service is provided by Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, a subsidiary of the railroad.

Power

The Town of Selkirk purchases hydro electric energy from the Manitoba Hydro Electric Board, and distributes it through a municipally owned system. At the end of 1951 there were 1,593 services. A total of 7,000,000 kilowatt hours was sold during the year. Over \$20,000 was spent by the Town in 1952 to improve feeder lines to accommodate the increased demand.

The following rate schedules are in force:

Domestic Rates (One Meter)—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| First 40 k.w.h. used each month at | 6c per k.w.h. |
| Next 100 k.w.h. used each month at | 2c per k.w.h. |
| Remaining k.w.h. used each month at | 1c per k.w.h. |
| Prompt payment discount—10% | |

Power—

Service Charge—Nil.

Energy Charge—Based on 80% of connected load:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| For first 30 k.w.h. per k.w. connected each month | 5c per k.w.h. |
| For next 30 k.w.h. per k.w. connected each month | 3½c per k.w.h. |
| For additional energy used in same month | 1c per k.w.h. |

Prompt payment discounts:

| |
|------------------------------------|
| First \$25.00—no discount. |
| Next \$75.00—10 per cent. |
| Next \$100.00—15 per cent. |
| Balance in each month 25 per cent. |

Monthly Minimum 90c per horsepower actually connected.

Meter Deposit \$1.00 per meter with a \$2.00 minimum for each consumer account.

Commercial Rates—

Lighting (including window and exterior lighting) appliances and motors
(excluding motor loads of more than 2 horse power)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| First 100 k.w.h. used each month at | 6c per k.w.h. |
| Next 200 k.w.h. used each month at | 3c per k.w.h. |
| Balance used each month at | 2c per k.w.h. |

Prompt payment discount—10%

Monthly Minimum 75c plus 25c per k.w.h. of heat appliances, and 90c per horse power of motors connected.

Heat appliances in excess of 5 k.w.h. may be separately

metered at the following rate: For each k.w.h. consumed 1½c per k.w.h.

Prompt payment discount—10%

Monthly minimum 25c per k.w.h. connected.

Meter Deposit—\$1.00 per meter, with a minimum deposit of \$2.00 for each consumer account.

Sites

The Town of Selkirk has a large amount of land available for industry. Several blocks of town-owned land are available in the south end of town, adjoining the steel foundry and close to the railroad line. There is a vast area of privately owned farm land west of and adjoining the railroad at this point. A few town-owned sites are available in the north end industrial area, within easy reach of a spur track extension. Here again there are privately owned sites which might be acquired. The town lands themselves can be acquired at extremely attractive prices by desirable industries.

The sub-soil in Selkirk is heavy clay. The topography is flat with surface drainage. There is no flooding.

The building by-laws do not specify fire-proof construction in the industrial areas, although it is required in the commercial area. Masonry is required if the buildings are closer together than ten feet.



Unloading fish from Lake Winnipeg for transhipment to Winnipeg and United States centres.



One of Salkirk's broad well-shaded residential streets.

Water

The source of the water supply in Selkirk is two wells in the centre of town. From these wells water is pumped into a 48,000 gallon elevated steel storage tank by two pumps, each with a capacity of 200 gallons per minute. The water is purified by hypochlorination.

The water is distributed through ten miles of 4 to 10-inch cast iron mains. Water pressure is maintained at 55 pounds. Consumption is 120,000 gallons per day. There is no meter system except for commercial services. The services include 560 domestic; 97 commercial; 5 industrial; and 73 hydrants. The heavy industries use their own wells for water supply.

Approximately 50 per cent of the community is served by sewer and water. There are no seasonal fluctuations in the supply. The supply is used for domestic, commercial and sanitary purposes. It is used extensively by fish processing and freezing plants, a bottling plant, locker plants and dairy.

It is estimated that an additional 70,000 gallons per day could be made available to new customers at peak periods. A greater quantity could be supplied if spread over a 24-hour period. Supply could be increased by increasing the pumping capacity.

The following chemical analysis was made of water taken from one of the town wells:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Appearance..... | Clear |
| Odour..... | Absent |
| ph..... | 7.0 |
| Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)..... | 449.0 p.p.m. |
| Total Solids..... | 1380.0 p.p.m. |
| Calcium (Ca)..... | 87.0 p.p.m. |
| Magnesium (Mg)..... | 88.5 p.p.m. |
| Iron (Fe)..... | Trace |
| Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)..... | 547.0 p.p.m. |
| Chloride (Cl)..... | 398.0 p.p.m. |
| Sulphate (So ₄)..... | 198.0 p.p.m. |
| Total Hardness..... | 582.0 p.p.m. |
| Equivalent to..... | 40.7 grains per Imperial gallon. |

Population

The population of the town of Selkirk is 6,218, consisting of 3,170 male and 3,048 female, according to preliminary statistics released on the 1951 census. This represents a 14.9 per cent gain over the 5,408 recorded at the 1946 census.

While the town of Selkirk has shown an increase in population at every census, the rural population of the Municipality of St. Andrews has declined from the peak of 6,476 reached in 1941 due, primarily, to the incorporation of Dunottar. At the 1951 census, the rural population was given as 5,807, comprising 3,069 male and 2,738 female. The 1951 statistics represent a 7.38 per cent decrease from the 1946 census figure. As in the rest of the province, the rural to urban population drift is noticeable.

At the time of the 1951 census, 25.5 per cent of the people living in the town of Selkirk were under 15 years of age; 65 per cent were between 15 and 65; and 9.5 per cent were over 65. In the rural Municipality of St. Andrews, there is a larger percentage of children, with 29.6 per cent of the population being under 15 years. 62.1 per cent of the population is between 15 and 65, with only 8.3 per cent of the people in the municipality being over 65 years.

According to the 1951 census, the racial origins of the inhabitants of Selkirk are as follows: British, 49.4%; Ukranian, 13.6%; Scandinavian, 11.8%; Polish, 7.5%; French, 5.1%; German, 4.3%; Netherlands, 1.7%; Indian, 1.6%; Jewish, 1.3%; Others, 3.7%.

Labour

The labour force in Selkirk is composed of the estimated 4,040 persons in the 15 to 65 age group. Broken down by sexes, this group is composed of 2,059 men and 1,981 women. In addition, the town draws upon the reserve of workers in the surrounding rural district.

The following table was compiled from the Rural Directory issued in February, 1952, by the Post Office. It shows the occupations of householders and boarders for the Town of Selkirk. The largest single employers are the Manitoba Rolling Mill Co., Ltd., and the Manitoba Steel Foundries Ltd.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Clerks | 32 |
| Farmers | 115 |
| Fishermen | 49 |
| Housekeepers (Female) | 80 |
| Independent | 39 |
| Managerial | 26 |
| Professional | 77 |
| Proprietors | 81 |
| Skilled Workers | 91 |
| Semi-Skilled Workers | 308 |
| Unskilled Workers | 197 |
| Others | 176 |
| Total | 1,271 |

Wage rates for unskilled labour are currently \$1.10 to \$1.22 an hour.

Legislation Affecting Labour

All wages, with certain exceptions in agricultural and domestic service occupations are subject to the Minimum Wage Act of Manitoba. This Act stipulates the minimum below which wages must not go. Present wage rates (minimum) are \$0.48 an hour for experienced male workers under 18 and \$0.60 for those 18 and over. Experienced female workers in urban areas have a minimum rate of \$0.48 an hour for those under 18 and \$0.55 an hour for those 18 and over. In rural areas the rates

are \$0.45 an hour for those under 18 and \$0.52 an hour for those 18 and over. In accordance with the Manitoba Fair Wage Act, two Fair Wage Boards are active in the Province, governing the construction and hairdressers industries respectively. These Boards establish minimum Fair Wage rates and maximum hours for the different groups. Under the Manitoba Vacations With Pay Act, all employees who complete a year's service are entitled to not less than one week's annual vacation with pay and two weeks with pay is mandatory following the completion of three year's continuous service. The Labour Relations Act provides for a Labour Relations Board to promote equitable relations between employers and employees and to facilitate the just settlement of disputes. The Board is composed of a chairman, three members representing management and three representing labour. Subject to certain revisions warranted by special circumstances, the Hours and Conditions of Work Act, administered by this Board, specifies an eight-hour day, a forty-eight hour work week for male employees, a forty-hour week for female employees, overtime rates of time and a half, the observance of statutory holidays, and notice on termination of employment. The Workmen's Compensation Act established a provincial accident fund from which compensation is paid to disabled workers and to dependents of workers killed in the course of employment. Employers pay into the fund and are insured against liability for employees' accidents. The Manitoba Factories Act sets forth detailed regulations for safety, health and welfare of workers and for the systematic inspection of plants.



One of the boats in service on Lake Winnipeg undergoing overhaul and repair in drydock in Selkirk.

Markets

The trading area around Selkirk is affected by the proximity of Winnipeg 25 miles to the south, and the geographic barrier of Lake Winnipeg to the north. The trading area is bordered by Lockport, Oak Hammock, Ridgely, Matlock, and Winnipeg Beach on the west shore of the lake, and, on the east, by Scanterbury, Libau, Walkleyburg and Kirkness. In 1951 the population of Selkirk was 6,281, of which 3,170 were male and 3,048 female. The population of the trading area is estimated at 10,110 consisting of 5,154 male and 4,956 female.

The latest estimates show a per capita income of \$1,178 for census division No. 9. On this basis, the income of the trading area is \$11,909,600, of which \$7,499,000 is concentrated in Selkirk itself.

The following table shows the gross receipts of retail stores and service establishments for the years 1950 and 1951. It was prepared through the co-operation of the Selkirk Chamber of Commerce and is the result of a special survey undertaken by the Department of Industry and Commerce during 1952. The results show that the gross receipts of Selkirk merchants and services were \$7,849,656 in 1951. This represents 66 per cent of the total income of the trading area in 1951.

| | GROSS RECEIPTS | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| | 1950 | 1951 |
| Barber Shops and Hairdressers | \$ 18,978 | \$ 22,048 |
| Clothing and Dry Goods | 433,400 | 496,288 |
| Grocery and General Store | 968,363 | 1,073,605 |
| Hardware, Lumber and Fuel | 676,618 | 844,881 |
| Implement Dealers | 418,046 | 475,592 |
| Meat Markets and Locker Plants | 256,865 | 280,861 |
| Restaurants and Coffee Shops | 273,598 | 302,694 |
| Service Stations and Garages | 2,082,341 | 2,755,464 |
| Other | 1,380,354 | 1,598,223 |
| Total | \$6,508,563 | \$7,849,656 |

Service Industries in Selkirk

The following is a list of the businesses and services in Selkirk. The classifications correspond to the table of gross receipts given previously. Those marked with an asterisk were not included in the survey of retail sales and services.

Barbers and Hairdressers

Hugh Molson Barber Shop
 Alex Pauley Barber Shop
 Dave Pauley Barber Shop
 Steve's Barber Shop
 Stewart Barber Shop
 White & Boberg Barber Shop
 Kay's Beauty Salon
 McIvers Beauty Salon
 Posnick Beauty Shop

Clothing and Dry Goods

Boberg & Pruden
 Epstein, Sam
 Epstein, Sol
 Kovitz, Ben
 Kowalson's
 Janis Lynn
 Oliver Men's Shop
 R.C.A. Store
 Surplus Outlet Store
 Young Town Clothing

Grocery and General Store

Carl's Grocery
Cantin Grocery
Ellekers Grocery
Feld's Grocery
Kurbis Grocery
Lenton's Grocery
Midway Store
Peikoff General Store
Quality Grocery
Reichert Grocery
Ray's Grocery
Rifkin General Store
Rybacks Grocery
Sarbits Grocery
Sheads Grocery
Shifman Grocery
South End Store
Steve's Grocery
Superior Grocery
Tapley's Grocery
Wozny's Grocery
Wur's Red and White

Hardware, Lumber and Fuel

Boyko's Fuel
Hooker's Lumber
J. W. Morrison and Company (Hardware)
North American Lumber Co.
Selkirk Lumber Co.
Paint Depot
Tovell's Hardware

Implement Dealers

Balcaen & Sons (Plumbing and Heating)
Gusta, M.
Gutknecht, A.
Jenett & Neave
Malis Brothers (Garage)
Rokosh, J.
Selkirk Sales & Service (Garage)
Sinclair Farm Equipment

Meat Market and Locker Plant

Benson's Meat Market
Jenkinson's Meat Market
Robertson, J., Meat Market
Selkirk Frozen Food Lockers
Thor's Meat Market

Restaurants and Coffee Shops

Bus Depot Cafe
Dinette, The
Eric's Snack Bar
Lisgar Coffee Shop
Louis Lee Restaurant
Merchants Hotel Coffee Bar
Princess Tea Room
Oscar's
Riverside Grill
Salisbury House

Service Stations and Garages

Art's Service
Central Motors
Funk Motors
Frost's Garage

Gordon Motors
Hallmark Motors
Imperial Motors
Modern Body Works
Neilson's Service Station
Selkirk Garage
Selkirk Tire Service
Veitch Sales & Service

Other

*B. & J. Construction Contractors
Bannister Bike Repairs
*Barnard's Bowling
Beaton Furniture Exchange
*Booth Fisheries Canadian Co. Ltd.
*Brierley, E. F. (Decorator)
Bruno, L. (Upholsterer)
Canada Pacific Hotel
*Davidson Brothers Plumbing and Heating
*Dixon's Taxi
Funk's Furniture and Electric
*Garry Theatre
Gallas, J. (Blacksmith)
Gibbs Drug Store
Gilbart Florist Shop
Gilhuly's Drug Store
*Goodland's Transfer
Gustowski Shoe Repair
*Goodbrandson Transfer
Holmes Second Hand Store
*Hygaard, G. (General Contractors)
Imperial Oil Ltd. (Bulk Fuel)
Joe's Jewellery Store
Kozan Pool Room
*Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd.
Lakeland Dairy
*Langrill Funeral Home
*Laye, J. (Electrical Contractor)
Lisgar Hotel
*Magnusson Transfer
Manitoba Liquor Commission
*Manitoba Pool Elevators
Merchants Hotel
Mike's Bicycle Shop
Modern Electric (Furniture and Appliances)
North Star Oil Ltd. (Bulk Fuel)
*Olafson J. (Plumbing and Heating)
*Petersfield Transfer
*Peterson Plumbing and Heating
Poponick Shoe Repair
Re-Nu Cleaners & Dyers
*Roxy Theatre
Ruckhall Billiards
*Searle Grain Co. Ltd. (Elevator)
Selkirk Bakery
Selkirk Dairy
*Selkirk Enterprise (Printing)
*Selkirk Feed Mill
*Selkirk Machine Works
*Selkirk Navigation Co.
*Service Electric (Electrical Contractors)
Simpson, Robert, Western Ltd. (Mail Order)
Slots Jewellery Store
*Steve's Taxi
*Ted's Taxi
Thor's Gift Shop (Jewellery)
Victory Bowling Alley
*Walterson, R. (General Contractor)
*Waterman, J. (Transfer)
*Will's Taxi



The rolling mill shown here is the only one of its kind in the Prairie Provinces and supplies western industry with a wide variety of iron and steel products. In the background of the above picture is a steel foundry which produces steel and alloy castings.

Financial Services

Canadian banks are organized on the branch banking system. This organization has resulted in the Canadian banks being among the largest and most stable in the world. In addition, the branch banking system permits the establishment of branches in many centers which might otherwise be without this service.

Branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Dominion Bank are located in Selkirk. It is estimated that they serve a population of approximately 10,000. The principal banking services in Selkirk are savings accounts, safety deposit boxes, chequing accounts, short term loans and the transfer of money to all parts of the world. Interest rates vary from 4 to 6 per cent, the legal maximum.

The Credit Union in Selkirk has 234 members. It was organized in order to encourage members to save small amounts regularly, and to facilitate borrowing by members on the basis of character rather than collateral.

There are four real estate agents, five insurance agents and two public accountants with offices in Selkirk.



Pouring ingots at the rolling mill in Selkirk. This plant has recently expanded its capacity by 50 per cent to serve growing western Canadian markets.

Manufacturing and Processing

Selkirk has steel, textiles, explosives, boat building, food products and fishing as industries. It is the most highly industrialized town of its size in Manitoba and the site of the largest rolling mill in the prairie provinces. The 1951 gross value of all products produced in Selkirk is estimated at \$8,000,000.

The rolling mill and steel foundry are the most important industries. Between them they employ nearly 1,000 and account for more than half of the gross value of manufactured products. The production of the rolling mill consists of steel rods, squares, channel and angles. All the products, which by 1953 will amount to 90,000 tons annually, are consumed in Western Canada. The steel castings made in the foundry are for railroads, mining companies and contractors. The castings are of various alloys; low and high carbon steels, manganese steels, chrome and nickel steels and ni-hard iron.

Selkirk is an important center of the Lake Winnipeg fishing industry. This has led to the development of an important boat building industry and to the erection of a modern fish filleting plant.

The textile industry is represented by two establishments: one making children's wear and overalls and the other woollen blankets. An explosives plant, some two miles from the town, mixes nitro-toluene dough with varying amounts of sodium and



The high explosive line at the explosives manufacturing plant located near Selkirk. This plant produces dynamite for use in the province's mining industry.

ammonium nitrate, chalk and sulphur to produce dynamite of various strengths for different purposes. All the production, which amounts to 3,500,000 lbs. annually, is consumed by the mining industry in Manitoba.

The food products industries are represented by two bakeries and a dairy. One of the bakeries supplies a portion of the Greater Winnipeg market and has recently installed a \$50,000 automatic oven, the only one of its kind in Western Canada.

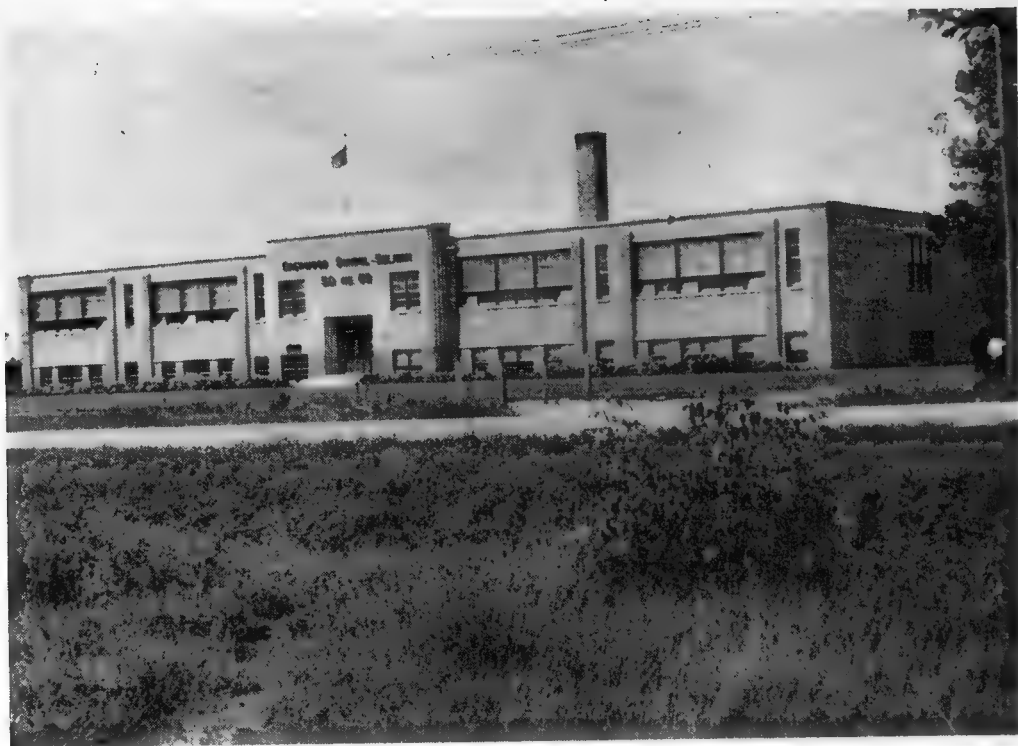
The following is a list of industries and their products:

| | |
|---|---|
| Booth Fisheries Canadian Co. Ltd. | Fish Fillets |
| Brown's Bread Ltd. | Bread, Bakery Products |
| Canadian Industries Limited | Dynamite |
| Fairfield and Sons Ltd. | Blankets |
| Manitoba Rolling Mill Co. Ltd. | Steel Rods, Squares, Channel and Angle |
| Manitoba Steel Foundries Ltd. | Castings |
| Monarch Overall Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | Children's Wear and Overalls |
| Purvis Brothers Boat Yard | Fishing and Patrol Craft |
| Selkirk Feed Mill | Feed |

It is the opinion of the Department of Industry and Commerce that the following industry groups would find Selkirk a particularly suitable location: creamery butter; fur garments; flour and other grain mill products; frozen vegetables; hats; leather



Reinforcing steel products for the construction industry form an important part of the rolling mill's production. Part of the process of rolling ingots into steel is shown above.



The addition of this—Selkirk's newest school—has greatly improved the town's education facilities. Present enrolment is over 1,000.

goods; millwork; paint products; prefabricated buildings; prefabricated metal products; office and store fixtures; sheet metal; shades and venetian blinds; office; service and household equipment; vinegar; wearing apparel.

The Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the natural market for Manitoba industry. In 1951, retail sales in Manitoba and the three Prairie Provinces were \$666,701,000 and \$2,114,356,000 respectively.



Social Supplements

Education

The Town of Selkirk has four schools: one collegiate and three public schools. There is no immediate or future building plan as one of the public schools was opened in 1950. There are 35 teachers employed in the four schools, with a student enrollment of 1,075.

Hospital and Medical Facilities

Selkirk has three hospitals. The General Hospital is a 50-bed hospital with a staff of 35, including nurses aides. The Selkirk Mental Hospital, operated by the Provincial Government, is located at the edge of the town, while a Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located three miles outside the town. Thirteen physicians and two dentists reside in the town.

Churches

There are ten churches in Selkirk, of the following denominations: Salvation Army, Penticostal, Jehovah's Witness, United Church of Canada, the Church of England in Canada, the Presbyterian Church, Icelandic Lutheran, Plymouth Brethern, Roman Catholic Church, and Greek Catholic Church.

Service and Fraternal Organizations

Selkirk has three service organizations, the Selkirk Chamber of Commerce, the Kinsmen, and the Rotary Club.

Recreation

There is a varied recreational program the year round. There is bowling, billiards, baseball, golf, tennis, swimming, dancing, skating and hockey in Selkirk. In addition there are movies each night except Sunday. The Selkirk Youth League supervises the recreation of the youngsters.

There is an annual Agricultural Day at Selkirk, and an annual Golf Tournament but due to proximity to Winnipeg other recreational events are limited.



The Provincial Hospital of Mental Diseases, located on the outskirts of Selkirk.

Municipal Affairs

The Municipal and Public Utility Board of the Province of Manitoba supervises municipal, school district, and hospital district borrowings. The operation of the board has resulted in sound municipal financing.

Some indication of the basis of assessment may be gathered by a comparison of the levies for school, municipal commissioner, and hospital among the various towns described in this series of publications. In general where the mill rate is high, the assessment is low, and vice versa. The following table shows the allocation of the Municipal Tax Levy for Selkirk for the years 1951 and 1952.

| <i>Municipal Tax Levy</i> | | 1951 | | 1952 | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| <i>Allocation</i> | <i>Mill Rate</i> | <i>Amount</i> | <i>Mill Rate</i> | <i>Amount</i> | |
| Schools | 29.8 | \$ 79,600 | 27.7 | \$ 83,680 | |
| Municipal Commissioner | 1.2 | 3,287 | 1. | 2,662 | |
| Debentures | | \$23,236 | | \$ 22,825 | |
| Less Frontage Levies: | | 15,567 | | 16,002 | |
| | 2.8 | \$ 7,669 | 2.3 | \$ 6,823 | |
| Public Works | 14.5 | 39,503 | 12.2 | 37,872 | |
| Garage | Flat rate | 6,700 | | | |
| Protection Persons and | | | | | |
| Property | 5.3 | 14,200 | 6.5 | 20,094 | |
| Social Services | 6.9 | 18,700 | 7. | 21,170 | |
| Administration | 5.8 | 15,650 | 5.5 | 16,970 | |
| Replacement Reserve | 1.2 | 3,000 | 1. | 3,000 | |
| Past Service Pensions | | | .7 | 2,000 | |
| Unforeseen | .7 | 2,000 | 1.6 | 5,000 | |
| Rink Deficit | | | .3 | 1,000 | |
| Tax Reserve | | 3,360 | 1. | 3,292 | |
| | 68.2 | \$193,669 | 66.8 | \$203,563 | |
| Less other Revenue | 9.2 | 24,600 | 10.8 | 30,600 | |
| | 59. | \$169,069 | 56. | \$172,963 | |
| Total Assessment | | \$2,739,085 | | \$3,081,500 | |

Local Improvements and Public Utilities

Electricity is purchased from the Manitoba Hydro Electric Board for street lighting and for distribution through the municipally owned system. The waterworks system is being constantly improved.

Local improvements are undertaken annually and are financed partly from current revenue and partly by issuing debentures which are sold locally. In 1951 the following Municipal Borrowing By-laws were approved by the Municipal and Public Utility Board: replacing sewer installations, \$25,000 at 3 per cent; sewer and local improvement, \$1,100 at 3 per cent; sidewalk and local improvement, \$2,000 at 3 per cent.

Police Protection

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintains an 8-man detachment at Selkirk. Three of these are on detachment duty, while the remaining five police the town. The latter are paid for by the town under contract with the Department of Justice, Ottawa, and the Attorney General's Department of the Province of Manitoba. In 1950 there was \$727.00 worth of goods stolen in Selkirk with no record of the number of break-ins. In 1951 there were eight break-ins, with the total value of the goods stolen being \$840.00.



The Red River provides Selkirk with excellent swimming and boating facilities.



Selkirk's civic centre is the modern office building shown above.

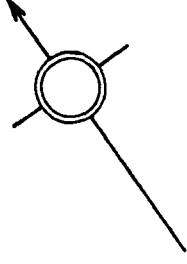
Fire Department

The fire brigade is organized on a volunteer basis and consists of 12 members in summer and 16 in winter. Practices are held regularly. General alarms are given by means of an electric siren attached to the tower of the elevated tank situated at the pumping station. The siren can be operated from the telephone exchange and pumping station.

The department is provided with an automobile combination pumping engine and hose car and an automobile hose car. There is 3,300 feet of 2½ inch hose and new hose has been obtained at the rate of about 200 feet per year.



LEGEND

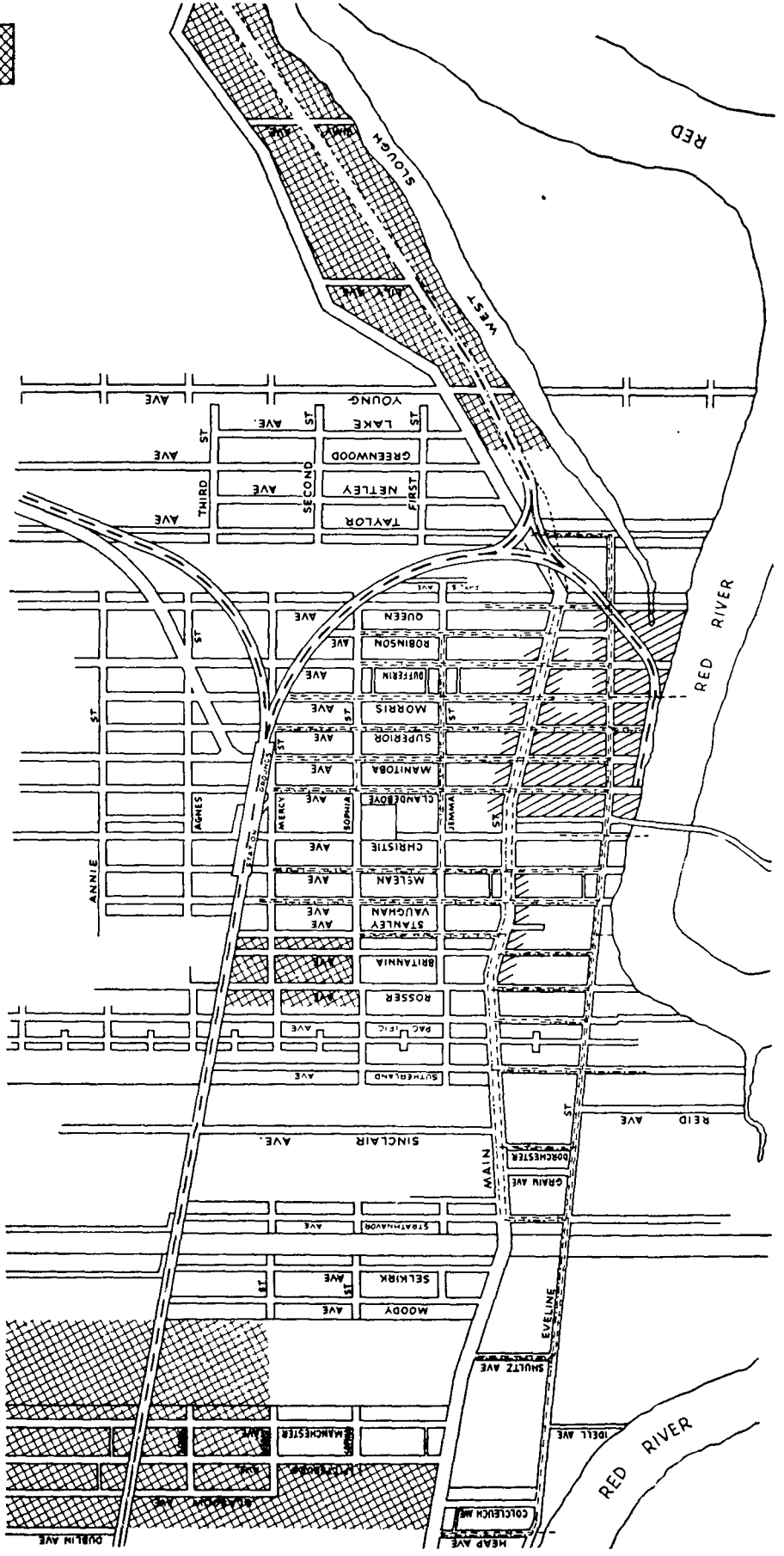


WATER MAINS

SEWERS

BUSINESS AREA

INDUSTRIAL AREA



Further Enquiries

For the sake of brevity, many details have been omitted from this publication. Any industrial organization or business firm requiring further information or special data pertaining to any or all of the foregoing topics may obtain these details from any of the three agencies listed below:

The Mayor Selkirk, Manitoba.
The Secretary, Selkirk Chamber of Commerce . . . Selkirk, Manitoba.
The Department of Industry and Commerce,
Legislative Building Winnipeg, Manitoba.



THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IS *at your Service . . .*

. . . regarding

Plant Location

The Department will provide manufacturers interested in the possibility of locating in Manitoba with complete and accurate data on all factors related to the establishment of manufacturing operations in this area. Special confidential reports will be prepared at the request of potential manufacturers. These reports will contain detailed information on such factors as market data and analysis, labor supply and wage rates, availability and cost of power, taxation, transportation facilities, availability of sites and buildings and related industrial location data.

Sub-contract or Manufacturing Under License Arrangements

Contact with Manitoba manufacturers will be provided by The Department to firms from outside the province interested in having their products wholly or partially manufactured and assembled on a sub-contract or manufacturing license arrangement.

Location of Agents and Distributors

The Department will also assist manufacturers seeking sales representatives. Contracts with suitable agents or agencies can be arranged for firms seeking representation in this area.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Province of Manitoba

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

